

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT.

On Monday, 11th July, ultimo, everybody knew that the people had set the stamp of their disapproval on the Turner government. Supporters of that government were heard to admit freely that it was all up with Turner and his cabinet so far as a relation of power was concerned. On Wednesday, the 13th of July this feeling had strengthened to a certainty and various acts and utterances of the ministers showed that although they might not admit defeat they could not conceal their conviction that their power was gone. His Honor could not fail to be cognizant of a fact well known to the public, a fact which was common talk everywhere, namely, that the Turner government were beaten. Knowing what he did of their conduct as ministers and advisers he must have felt that with this verdict of the people to strengthen his hands and confirm his opinions about that ministry, he could no longer hesitate to free the people from an incubus that had become insupportable to them. The case was unique in many respects and threw His Honor entirely upon his own resources in dealing with it. Here, in the first place, was a government composed of men whom His Honor had discovered were not to be trusted in any particular; men whom he knew of his own knowledge to be dangerous enemies of the province and every way unfit to hold office of responsibility or character. In the second place, his certain knowledge of their unworthiness and dangerousness was completely confirmed by the people's vote of want of confidence. How was it possible for him, knowing what he did, and holding in his hand as it were, the people's warrant for instant action, to hesitate in performing the last duty towards the Turner ministry? Had the government been composed of wise, disinterested and faithful men, who had merely fallen under the displeasure of the people for political reasons, His Honor would not have taken the action which he did. But no moment was too soon to rid the people of the men who have, it is to be feared, taken full advantage of their opportunities under more accommodating and pliable Lieutenant-Governors. His refusal to take the advice of men he knew to be unworthy to advise him is wholly explained and excused.

In discussing this unique affair the people should remember this important fact—the ministry His Honor had to deal with were not honest, and he was therefore justified in adopting measures with them that might have been extraordinary and perhaps unwarrantable towards an honest but defeated ministry, and would have been resented by the people as a violation of British constitutional government. What he did to the Turner ministry is sound in law, sound in justice and sound in common sense.

TWO "MINOR" MATTERS.

Apologists for Mr. Turner and his cabinet have been much disturbed at the revelations contained in Lieut-Governor McInnes' letter stating the cumulative reasons which forced him to the conclusion that he was not being advised "wisely, disinterestedly or faithfully." That is a mild way of putting the matter when one comes to state the reasons for the Turner ministry's conduct. Yesterday morning the chief apologist for the late government, comes to the discussion of the blank warrant scandal in this jaunty, irresponsible fashion:

"But the Times having dwelt upon it, we may as well dispose of it now as at any time."

That speech of the Colonist recalls a story about the late Thomas Carlyle, which we may be pardoned for telling here, it is so apposite. Charles Dickens used to tell it with great gusto, and in his own inimitable style. He and Carlyle were guests at a great dinner of literary lions in London. Opposite to Carlyle at the table sat a dapper, consequential character of a fellow who had perpetrated a comedy of novels or so and by that means gained entrance to the society of these immortal, by climbing over the wall as it were. Like most robustness, peripatetic folk he could not hold his tongue, but proceeded to monopolize the conversation. As Dickens described it, he seized a subject like a fly-catcher and tried to catch it at any time in a manner, slammed them smartly round on the counter, encased them in the rustling paper, tied them up and with a dexterous twist of the wrist chucked the parcel airily over his shoulder to the top shelf behind him—a settled subject for all time. Carlyle sat lowering at the pert babbling and the furore in his rugged face deepened into an indescribably savage, cynical sneering expression. At last, during a momentary lull in the chatter of the anthropoid opposite to him the Sage of Chelsea said in the tone of one talking to himself, and perfectly audible all over the room: "Poor miserable devil! poor miserable devil!" The disturber of the intellectual peace subsided under the shriek of laughter that followed this opinion of the sage, and quickly made himself scarce.

It is supposed the Lieutenant-Governor had inadvertently signed a blank warrant, that was to keep the Turner ministry from using them as they chose by filling in the necessary figures, dates, etc.? We hold that nothing could have prevented grave consequences to the province. What we are anxious to know is—how often was this done before a Lieutenant-Governor came into office who could not be fooled by the premier or brow-beaten by the attorney-general? In the three years of "Turnerism" there must have been a tremendous amount of the same kind of thing. Lieut-Governor McInnes had the madness to put his foot upon and destroy. The Colonist calls the blank warrant a "minor matter." Does the Colonist mean petty larceny? If so perhaps the Colonist is right. Another "minor matter," according to the Colonist, was the repeated sandwiching in of orders in council His Honor has emphatically declared he would not sanction among others sent for his approval. What did that course of conduct mean? Mr. Turner denies that such a thing happened. Mr. Turner's false accusation against the London Times rather shakes one's confidence in his own good faith. The Colonist says: "Mr. Turner knows whereof he speaks and the Lieut-Governor only surmises." This is a roundabout way of saying His Honor doesn't know what he is saying about the Colonist, again, all over. The word of Lieut-Governor McInnes, however, will be taken by the public in preference to that of a politician who has failed utterly to clear himself of these and other grave charges, and of a newspaper which has again and again gone out of its way to mislead the public.

HOW AN ENQUIRY.

By dint of "reaming over the downfall of a novel idea," the Colonist has evolved a new idea; to wit, a proposal to call upon the law-governed to hold a royal commission into the facts connected with the dismissal of the Turner government. This suggestion emanated from no friend to that ministry; all the publicity they can stand is being meted out to them, and the revelations that could be made at a free and impartial royal commission could only result one way—in the utter condemnation of Mr. Turner and his colleagues, and perhaps a note of censure upon His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, for not having sooner banished them from the neighborhood of the provincial fish pots. That is the only possible outcome of a royal commission if the Colonist's amusingly quixotic idea be carried into effect. Royal commissions of enquiry into other matters of conduct on the part of the ministers have not resulted well for them; they always felt afterwards that the royal commissions have an ugly way of coming back on one, like the mteak and offensive hoe when trodden upon. The last royal commission that sat literally smote the Turner instigators squarely between the eyes in its exposures and results. Nothing better could happen to the province than the holding of a royal commission of enquiry into the acts of the Turner government during its term of office for the last fifteen years. If the Turner government can stand "if the province can, but it is scarcely likely that the friends of the ex-ministers will allow the matter to go further than the somewhat simple paragraph in the Colonist this morning. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the serious advisers of Mr. Turner and his colleagues to let well enough alone.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET.

Our reporter interviewing Mr. Thomas Keith, ex-M.P.P., as to the alleged mismanagement in the Yukon district, remarked that "Mr. Keith is too much of a man of affairs not to be aware that vague general charges suggested rather than made, are easy of formulation and difficult of refutation. The closing words should be: 'easy to formulate, but difficult to prove.' That is the position of Mr. Keith, taking his statements to our reporter as evidence. It will be noticed that all the statements come under the head of 'vague general charges.' There is no specific charge against Major Walsh. It is all 'may,' 'might' and 'might-be,' pure hypothesis. The statements about Gold Commissioner Fawcett are not charges. They are personal opinions, and in the long list of instances of alleged misconduct there is nothing of a definite nature, while the effect of it all is to make one wonder that a Dominion government official who did his duty so efficiently in other posts before going to the Yukon should so suddenly fall from grace. How Messrs. Craig and Bolton, Mr. Fawcett's assistants, came to change so quickly from gentlemen, obliging Dominion government clerks into 'impertinent, understrappers, patterning their gallingly an-

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH.

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required, in perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

noying conduct upon that of their chief in the belief that they cannot be too valiant towards the public to suit the head of the department." Is one of those mysteries that require a good deal more evidence for their solution than "vague general charges." Mr. Keith practically condemns everything and everybody in the Yukon district and says "there will be no difficulty in obtaining in Dawson plenty of evidence in substantiation of his charges." Mr. Keith has not made any charges that could be called specific, and as for "abuse of evidence," no doubt it would be quite possible to get it in Dawson City upon any subject, but especially on the subject of officials who are carrying out their duty to the letter. A definite charge against those officials remains to be made.

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

If we are eligible for the job of answering the string of questions composing the Colonist's leading article this morning under the title of "Governatorial Inconsistency," we should do it this way:—The correspondence has been published. Why were the Turner government dismissed?—Times—Because it would have been impossible for any self-respecting representative of the Crown to retain as advisers men who had proved themselves egregiously untrustworthy and dangerous.

Colonist—No living man can decide on this correspondence.

Times—The evidence against the Turner government in that correspondence is enough to make even the dead turn in their graves, it is so decisive.

Colonist—How can the statement of His Honor on the 8th August, that the conduct of the Turner government since July 14th had been such he could no longer delay in dismissing them, and the statement on August 15th that he (His Honor) had no confidence in his advisers since July 13th, and his statement on July 14th that his reasons for declining his advisers' recommendations is because the verdict of the electors is against them, be reconciled?

Times—(1) By the facts as published in the correspondence. (2) By the delay in dismissing them. Colonist—Which of the Lieutenant-Governor's explanations are the government going to rely on?—Times—All of them.

Colonist—If they claim his act was justified by the elections, how will they show he knew what the result was, and how harmonize such explanations with the reasons advanced by His Honor in his subsequent letters.

Times—By avoiding hair-splitting and founding on the main points: (1) The known and proved dishonesty of the Turner government. (2) Their unqualified rejection by the people.

Colonist—If they justify his action by the allegation that his ministry lost his confidence on July 13th, how will they explain a loss of confidence on that date for reasons which do not exist?

Times—They lost his confidence long before July 13th, months before; it is nonsensical to attempt to fix dates; it is when a man begins to lose confidence in another. On July 9th they did not possess His Honor's confidence; on July 13th they did not possess the people's confidence; on August 8th they did not possess any confidence with public affairs in British Columbia, and the worst record of any politician in the history of the country.

Colonist—If they lost his confidence on July 13th, did they possess it on July 12th, and if so what happened between days to destroy it?

Times—They never possessed it in July at any time. The question as to when it happened between days is silly; they kept on lessening it until they gave their personal regard for them. For "What happened to Turner and Co.," see Times of August 8th, 1898.

MR. TURNER'S LAST APPEAL.

Of all the strange and painful things in the correspondence relating to the dismissal of the Turner ministry there is nothing more strange and painful than Mr. Turner's appeal to the Lieut-Governor to reconsider his action and give the dismissed ministry another chance. The Colonist was particularly emphatic on this very point, and demanded that Mr. Turner be again placed at the head of the government after Mr. Beaven relinquished the task of forming a cabinet. The public will remember that His Honor's Eberts has already remained in office upon this point. If one will analyze Mr. Turner's proposal and try to understand exactly what it means the reason for His Honor's stern rebuke—by some considered to severe—will become very plain. A greater insult it would be impossible to offer to a gentleman occupying the position of Lieut-Governor McInnes than that conveyed in the proposal which His Honor has well described as extraordinary. What is the implication? We know from the correspondence that His Honor's course was the result of long observation of the conduct of his advisers. From suspecting that all was not fair and above-board in their dealings with him he soon realized that he was gazing upon the machinations of politicians with secret consciences, capable of any impurity, and only held in check by his single hand from giving full rein to their ambitious designs. His Honor no sooner understood that he had a band of conspirators to deal with instead of a cabinet composed of high-minded, proud and sensitive men of honor, than he began to form his determination. The approaching elections would test the feeling of the people towards the men whom His Honor knew so well to be utterly unworthy of the people's confidence. He decided to wait the few weeks for that confirmation, even although a stern sense of duty prompted him to dismiss the ministry there and then and expose their misconduct to the people. What he knew positively the people more than suspected, and on July 9th they gave their verdict in condemnation of the Turner government. Between that date and August 8th, His Honor had numerous additional

PERNICIOUS FALLACIES.

Lost there, be any who may be misled by the arguments put forth this morning by the Colonist in answer to the article in the Times last night giving replies to the list of questions asked by the Colonist the previous day, we crave attention to one or two points where our contemporary is either seeking to mislead or is itself misled. The Colonist asks us to "cite a word from the correspondence in proof of the statement that the Turner ministry did not possess His Honor's confidence at any time in the month of July." Here are several words of conclusive proof from the correspondence:

"It was before I upon me from that time the passing of the redistribution bill in April, 1898, that I was not being advised, to quote the words of Lieut-Governor McInnes, 'wisely, disinterestedly or faithfully.' What was I to think of these and other proceedings then, and thereafter taken in regard to Cassiar?"

"AND THOU, TOO, BRUTE!"

"These be bustling times that 'twe a man's wolverment," quoth the skipper in the old play, "and he had far back in the comparatively quiet times of the seventeenth century. But we may say the same with more truth of these latter days of British Columbia political developments. Our excellent contemporary over the way opens the autumn with a very choice article in surprise. On the general page, column number one, article entitled 'The Turner Ministry,' General Eberts publishes a rejoinder to the reply (if he has any) to the statements made in His Honor's letter of complimentary reasons for dismissal of the Turner ministry. On the opposite page, among the brief locals, we find this exceedingly interesting, if somewhat contradictory, paragraph:

"It is understood that Mr. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general in the government of Mr. Turner, has directed the issue of a writ for libel against the Evening News. Surely the gentlemanly statements of the paper in question that he had wrongly advised the Lieutenant-Governor are not to be taken as a slur upon his character?"

Verily, with what breath we have left after this banquet of surmises we would fain use it to exclaim, in the immortal phraseology of the late lamented Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall: "Here's richness!" Much profit and much wholesome entertainment may be extracted from a careful perusal of the Colonist's unjustified attack on its law master, the attorney-general. Surely the gentlemanly statements of the paper in question that he had wrongly advised the Lieutenant-Governor are not to be taken as a slur upon his character?"

"Et tu, Brute!"

"And then tall Caesar." But our local Caesar is not going to expire dramatically at the feet of Pompey's statue if he knows it. He will, by all accounts "meet again at Philippi" the foes who once were always hostile. Eberts—right the ex-attorney-general will quote the appropriate character of our Latin quotations. Repeatedly ruminating over the mutability of human affairs and the proneness of man to do that which he ought not to do, and not to do that which he ought to do, he thought to go the ex-attorney-general might say this morning as he thought or two upon the ingratitude of the Colonist, now ranged against him and give vent to his feelings in the language of poor old King Lear:

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless organ!"

Let us quote a few lines from the Colonist's lecture to the ex-attorney-general. Our contemporary puts the matter correctly when it says this morning as the Times said last night:

"What the public want to know from Mr. Eberts is what advice he did give the Lieut-Governor," (as to his authority under the revenue law.)

It is also pointed out by the Colonist that Premier Turner carefully avoids any mention in his letter in reply to His Honor's charge, of that particular warrant for \$15,000 for Cassiar district over which "the unpleasant interview of August 2nd" took place, and at which Mr. Eberts told His Honor he (Mr. Eberts) could have the money appropriated without His Honor's signature. That is a most significant and important point, and we would ask the public to mark it well. Mr. Turner confines his reply to ordinary warrants upon routine matters, carefully avoiding mention of the special warrant in question. The Colonist says again:

"We submit that under these circumstances Mr. Eberts has already remained in office upon this point. If one will analyze Mr. Turner's proposal and try to understand exactly what it means the reason for His Honor's stern rebuke—by some considered to severe—will become very plain. A greater insult it would be impossible to offer to a gentleman occupying the position of Lieut-Governor McInnes than that conveyed in the proposal which His Honor has well described as extraordinary. What is the implication? We know from the correspondence that His Honor's course was the result of long observation of the conduct of his advisers. From suspecting that all was not fair and above-board in their dealings with him he soon realized that he was gazing upon the machinations of politicians with secret consciences, capable of any impurity, and only held in check by his single hand from giving full rein to their ambitious designs. His Honor no sooner understood that he had a band of conspirators to deal with instead of a cabinet composed of high-minded, proud and sensitive men of honor, than he began to form his determination. The approaching elections would test the feeling of the people towards the men whom His Honor knew so well to be utterly unworthy of the people's confidence. He decided to wait the few weeks for that confirmation, even although a stern sense of duty prompted him to dismiss the ministry there and then and expose their misconduct to the people. What he knew positively the people more than suspected, and on July 9th they gave their verdict in condemnation of the Turner government. Between that date and August 8th, His Honor had numerous additional

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even although one commits his crimes against an individual, and the others against a people. The Colonist's most immoral plea is that we are to persevere with this extraordinary statement:

"A Lieutenant-Governor might be satisfied in his own mind that his advisers were dishonest and incapable men, but that would not justify him in dismissing them. He would have actual grounds which he can state as the basis of that opinion."

By the concluding sentence the Colonist admits that the Lieutenant-Governor, if he have grounds, may dismiss a ministry. In the name of reason and common sense what further grounds would the Colonist require than those stated by His Honor before it would consider a minister unfit to hold office?

STRONGLY VINDICATED.

Major Walsh's statement to a Seattle newspaper, republished in the Times yesterday, should settle the allegations and the allegations against the administration of the Canadian Yukon district. Major Walsh places his finger on the weak spot in the allegations when he says: "I do not care any man to make these charges or any of them publicly or to one official in authority in Canada." Not one of the persons who have helped to disseminate and retail those allegations has had the courage to make a definite charge. Major Walsh enquired into the statements of corruption against officials and "found no foundation for them." He says: "The reports received and published accusing the officials of the Yukon district of corruption are false. There is not a word of truth in them." That is emphatic enough. Who should know better than Major Walsh? What man among the persons who have made these charges has a better right to public confidence than this veteran soldier of the Dominion government? The remarkable statements made by Major Walsh, Commissioner Fawcett and his two clerks, appear somewhat strange and beside this statement of Major Walsh:

"The gold commissioner suspended his clerks for two weeks and called upon the public to come forward and after a few days the charges, no person appeared and the clerks were reinstated."

The charges against the police were investigated, and where suit was proved summary punishment was meted out. No single charge was proved in answer to Major Walsh's public intimation that any complaints against officials in the employ of the government should be made to him; when it would be thoroughly investigated.

The date of the nominations for the election of the new cabinet ministers has been fixed for the 17th instant. It is not believed that the return of any of the ministers will be opposed. The opposition press has undertaken to criticize the delay in issuing the writs. A movement is on foot to have the government's consideration, however, will suffice to convince all reasonable people that the middle in which departmental affairs were found by the incoming ministers and the fact that some of the departments were for several days without heads have made it impossible for the ministers to take the necessary leave of absence to enable them to meet their constituents.

As a correspondent appears to doubt Col. Prior's word that he did not make any remarks upon the subject of prohibition at the welcome home to the I.B.A. K's victorious crew last week, we may state for his information that after enquiry into the matter we find that Col. Prior in the course of his speech did not make any allusion to prohibition, the liquor traffic or the plebsite; but confined himself entirely to congratulatory remarks concerning the rowing champions of the West.

No doubt Mr. Eberts will accede to the demand of the editor of the Colonist and give his reasons for advising the Lieut-Governor that part of the revenue of the province could be paid out of the treasury without the signature and assent of the Lieut-Governor. It is probable that the merchant was in dismissing his dishonest clerk? What is wrong in the clerk cannot be right in the ministers.

Mr. Turner has failed to reply to the letter of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. If he persists in ignoring Mr. McInnes' statements the public will draw its own conclusions. Evidently Mr. McInnes was right when he said Mr. Turner dare not remove the seal of secrecy in respect to a proposition made by Mr. Turner.

OFFICERS EXAMINED.

Result of the Recent Examinations at the Barracks Here.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The result of the Grade 'A' course of inspection at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks in Victoria has just come to hand. The necessary percentage of marks to obtain a first-class certificate has in every case been exceeded, and it is satisfactory to find the Vancouver officer leading the list. The first few days were devoted to an additional course of instruction in the 40-lb. M. Maxim and Q.F. Hotchkiss guns mounted in the forts and the instruction of the depression range-finder. The result of the course was as follows:

- Lieut. J. Duff Stuart, 21
 - Lieut. G. O. Dockrill, 20
 - Lieut. J. C. White, 20
 - Lieut. A. Henderson, 20
 - Lieut. H. Newbery, 20
 - Lieut. W. A. Johnson, 20
 - Lieut. John Boyd, 20
- The "A" course, when continued on Monday, August 2nd, was attended by four Victoria officers, and continued until the beginning of the following week. The tall drill with the R.M.A. occupied several days, the other practical subjects were the discipline, and mounting and dismounting by means of guns, hydraulic jacks and sledges. The latter work was somewhat fatiguing, and the candidates were somewhat fatigued and blisters by the hot sun until the week almost unbroken. The result of the examination was as follows:
- Lieut. J. Duff Stuart, 50
 - Lieut. G. O. Dockrill, 48
 - Lieut. J. C. White, 48
 - Lieut. A. Henderson, 48
 - Lieut. H. Newbery, 48
 - Lieut. W. A. Johnson, 48
 - Lieut. John Boyd, 48

Paris, Aug. 31.—(10) Col. Henry has committed a crime. He was in the day's session, is a was born in Pouzyking, and enlisted in a foot brother's substitute in good military record for 1870. He was in a campaign. He retained enough and ready training to make a fine soldier. He owned his promotion to reputation for military skill. Paris, Aug. 31.—(10) Col. Henry has committed a crime. He was in the day's session, is a was born in Pouzyking, and enlisted in a foot brother's substitute in good military record for 1870. He was in a campaign. He retained enough and ready training to make a fine soldier. He owned his promotion to reputation for military skill.

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MAJOR WALSH INTERVIEWED

He Denies the Stories of Corruption Among Officials in the Yukon.

Complaints Made by Calamity Howlers—The Output of the Klondike.

(From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

Information regarding the Klondike which has never before appeared in public print, was obtained by a Post-Intelligencer reporter, who was accused a two hours' audience with Major J. M. Walsh, ex-commissioner of the Yukon territory, who arrived in Seattle at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer Rosalia.

Major Walsh was seen at his rooms at the Hotel Seattle yesterday afternoon by the reporter and during the course of the interview he made the first estimate of the season's output of the Klondike.

He also made an estimate of the next seasons output and made a significant statement regarding probable changes in the laws governing the royalties assessed by the Canadian government.

This season's output Major Walsh said, will surely reach \$11,000,000, while the output for next year will undoubtedly aggregate \$20,000,000.

The Yukon country, he says, is just opening up and he predicts that future developments will go beyond all expectations of everybody.

In speaking of the probable changes in the laws governing the royalties assessed by the Canadian government, he said that since coming to Seattle he had met several men who had just returned from Ottawa, and they informed him that any recommendations he would make to the Canadian government would unquestionably be enacted into laws.

Not one single charge was presented. "Who is Responsible?" "Now who are these people who are circulating these reports? A population of 100,000 people, who have been charged with dishonesty and violation of contracts and agreements.

He said that the reports against the Yukon officials are in part the work of men who have taken advantage of women in business on the banks of the Yukon. Then again, men have betrayed men, in most of these cases the person who has been found guilty of violation of the law has forwarded misleading reports regarding the Yukon officials to Seattle and other points.

The ex-commissioner took exception to reports forwarded to Seattle regarding the state taken by the Yukon officials, when the Fourth of July celebration was proposed and when it took place. A report, he said, had been sent to the effect that a Canadian policeman was to be seen when the celebration was held, and the purpose of the law was to prevent the celebration.

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and we will have a line of steamers on the river and a railroad to the coast which will secure this trade.

Misleading Reports. "The reports which you have received and published accusing the officials of the Yukon district of corruption are false. There is not one word of truth in them.

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casions to refer to the newspapers, saying: "It is the reports of these people which the papers, from Skagway to San Francisco, use to vilify officials of the Yukon district. It is not right and no other people but Britons would stand the abuse which we have stood from you and permit you to continue to enjoy the privileges and real estate benefits given by us. There are many good people amongst the population, men we want to keep with us, and for them we tolerate this unfairness. If it were not for these men I would be glad to see a law passed by which foreigners would be refused the privilege of taking up claims in the district."

Major Walsh is enthusiastic over the victory of the United States in the war with Spain and talked an entertaining manner about his experience on the frontier when General Nelson A. Miles and he were opposite to each other.

In 1878 and 1879 Major Walsh and General Miles met on the Canadian and United States boundary lines, and in the latter year Major Walsh accepted the surrender of the Klondike. Major Walsh was in retirement when called to the Yukon, and he now states that he is returning to another government position if the salary attached to it was \$50,000 a year.

He left yesterday afternoon for Chicago, and from there he will submit his report and recommendations to the Canadian government.

According to advice brought by the steamer Horsa a big strike has been made on the Hootalinqua river near Teslin lake. A great many people have already left Glenora and Telegraph Creek bound for the new diggings and many more will follow as soon as provisions can be rushed over to Teslin.

The strike was made by D. W. Lawney, of San Francisco, who has spent two years along the Hootalinqua plain.

Mr. Lawney was a passenger from the headquarters of the Klondike on the steamer Strathcona, which reached Wrangell shortly before the Horsa sailed south.

He says that the strike ran from \$20 to \$40 a day to the man and bedrock had not yet been reached. Mr. Lawney went into the Hootalinqua country, broke up a cabin and went to work, having secured a claim for her alongside his cabin and is going back to winter on the river.

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WITH FOUR MILLIONS

Steamer Roanoke Breaks the Record For Golden Freight from Klondike.

Arrived at Seattle Yesterday Morning—Some Returning Klondikers Robbed.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—\$4,000,000, mostly gold, the biggest cargo that came out of the Klondike or any other mining camp, was the value of the piles of dust and nuggets on the famous treasure ship Roanoke, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning direct from St. Michaels. Over half of the treasure was said to belong to the North American Trading & Transportation Company.

The Roanoke arrived in the harbor, but not at the wharf. Captain Kidston got her fast and the Roanoke left the ship to drift away. To the wharfers she yelled: "Send for the police."

There had been a robbery on board the steamer before she left the Klondike. Three sacks containing dust valued at \$25,000 were stolen from stateroom 27 either just before or after she left the harbor of St. Michaels or just after she sailed on August 21st.

The owners of the stolen gold were J. H. Folmer, William Folmer, Geo. Fox, and Dr. Adams of Chicago, \$800. A marshal was sent up on the river steamer Cudaby to look for the gold.

Portia, of Chicago, manager of the North American Transportation Company, with the Misses Healy, Francis, and the prominent passengers, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of renowned fame, is back from St. Michaels, after having secured a supply of dogs and reindeer for the Carrier Richardson.

George Carmack, the discoverer of Bonanza creek, and the starter of the Klondike rush, was on board with some \$25,000 in dust and valuable drafts. His Indian partners, Stick Jim and Tagish Charley were with him with \$35,000 each. Tagish Patsy had \$7,000, a whole company of Indians, white and half-breed children were with him.

How the Ship was Searched. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the U. S. marshals appeared on the scene with a properly executed search warrant. Chief Reed and Captain Kidston came ashore at once with their men.

Two men were taken to the warehouse and kept there until the search was completed. Even Dr. Sheldon Jackson had to submit to search.

There were 400 sacks of dust, these they were compelled to take out and show Mr. Fox or Mr. Folmer. Sacks after sack was examined, but none were found to contain gold.

Neither Fox nor Folmer would talk to reporters above a few words. They were taken into confidence in the case the following story of the robbery was obtained from the police.

Mr. Fox and Folmer are old timers on the Yukon. They came out last year, and returned in the spring to sell their goods. They had secured the money stolen was part of the proceeds.

They got on the Roanoke they kept a stateroom on the lower deck and hired a cabin on the upper deck. Gladys Adams of Chicago, left a sack containing \$800 with them for safe-keeping.

Shortly before the Roanoke sailed the river steamer Cudaby came alongside to deliver the mail. Gladys Adams and her husband followed her, after locking the door and shutting up the window a few minutes later.

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Hall, among the miners on the boat that the theft was made by some of the boat's crew and divided so as to lose its identity.

The great storerooms of the Roanoke, securely guarded, were full of gold. Over \$2,000,000 belonging to the North American Transportation and Trading Company was of course the biggest consignment. Then followed the shipment of \$350,000 worth of yellow stuff from the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Dawson to the local assay office.

There were twenty or more old-timers from Dawson, all of whom had over \$10,000 and some nearly \$60,000. They were fifty more of semi-fortunate Klondikers—men who bring out from \$500 to \$5,000 each.

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pled to go to Dutch Harbor, as the collier had not arrived. The cutter Bear, but she was expected at Port Clarence every day, when the cutter Belvedere after once getting free of the ice would be expected to get through in good order.

Many Sick Passengers. There were many sick passengers on the steamer Rosalia, which left St. Michaels on Monday. The doctor on board, Dr. Adams, had a number of cases of influenza.

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Mr. Carmichael's Report Upon the Fire at the City.

The Dismissal of the Meeting Up at the Meeting.

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Constipation Hood's Pills causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, headache, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Bismuth.

Miners' Outfits Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers. A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

AN EXPERT'S REPORT

Mr. Carmichael Submits a Report Upon the Fire at Chemical Works to the City Council.

The Dismissal of the Engineer to Come Up at the Next Council Meeting.

An interesting feature of last night's meeting of the council was the report of the government analyst submitted by the Chief Deasy in his report upon the fire at the Chemical Works.

There was a full attendance of aldermen and a considerable volume of business was transacted.

The request of the council for a sub-committee was approved by W. D. Leitch, the postoffice department, with the assurance that the matter would be considered.

The following communication was received from the secretary of the board of underwriters:

August 28, 1898. To the Mayor and Aldermen: Gentlemen—I am instructed to submit to you the following report on the fire at the Chemical Works.

On August 27, 1898, at 10:30 p.m., a fire broke out in the building of the Chemical Works, situated near the Victoria wharf.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the engine room, which was situated in the basement of the building.

The fire was extinguished by the fire department, and the damage was estimated at \$10,000.

There are no gases or combination of gases at the works which would cause an explosion or fire.

Sulphur is stored in considerable quantity in the works, but it is not stored in any great danger from this substance.

It is not explosive, nor will it burn except when mixed with carbon, sulphur wood or coal; it is also more or less damp from absorption of water.

After they are emptied they are thrown to one side, and afterwards washed to clean the soda which is then about two pounds to each sack.

From the information I gather, I believe that the fire originated in a small heap of these sacks, which were piled up.

I would make the following suggestions:—That the nitrate of soda be stored in a fireproof building, and that only what is for immediate use be taken out.

Second—That the nitrate sacks, after being emptied, be at once placed in a large covered with water and kept wet till all the nitrate is removed.

Third—That the sulphur, nitre and coal at the works should be stored in a fireproof building, and that only what is for immediate use be taken out.

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from Goldstream and why the building on Pandora street ordered to be removed had not so been disposed of.

He also asked who gave orders to cut down the oak tree, on one of the streets.

He explained that the council unanimously adopted a recommendation of the electric light committee to remove the oak tree which were interfering with the lights, and that the destruction of the tree complied with one of these.

The council adjourned at 10:30.

THE STIKINE CHIEF

Later Advice From the North in Regard to the Fate of the Stikine Chief.

She is Believed To Have Been Destroyed by an Explosion—Feared That Her Crew Are Lost.

According to advices brought by the steamer Cottage City from the north there are grave fears that the river steamer Stikine Chief has been lost, and that her crew and passengers—gray-tailed—have found a sailor's grave.

The steamer Dora, which plies between Juneau and Copper river points, reported that on August 5th, at 5 p.m., when the vessel was in lat. 53°38' north, long. 140°13' west, on her way to the Copper river, she passed the wreckage of a river steamer, and found a deck house floating near by on which was a life preserver stencilled "Stikine Chief."

A live dog and an arm chair were also found on the wreckage. Captain J. H. Hansen, the master of the Dora, in his report of the wreck says: "From the fact that the dog was not very thirsty nor hungry, he assumes that the wreck must have occurred but a few hours previous. No signs of a boat of any description were found, though the wreckage was clearly seen from a distance."

One of the officers of the Dora, who was on duty at the time, reported that he saw a man on the wreckage, but that he was unable to get near him.

The wreckage was found about 80 miles west of Litzaya point, and was broken up and scattered as to the location of the vessel.

On one piece of painted board, doubtless the sign on the pilot house, were the letters "S. I. N. E. C. H. I. E. F.," as near as could be made out.

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Mines and Mining.

THE MINISTER OF MINES. (From the Kootenay Mail.)

The Selmin government did well in giving West Kootenay a representative in the provincial cabinet, and there is a special fitness in the place given being the control of the mines department.

The mineral industry being the mainstay of the West Kootenay district, West Kootenay will not forget this recognition of its importance and industry to Hon. Mr. Selmin and his colleagues.

It is long since Mr. Kellie has been attending to the Selmin government representing one of the chief causes of discontent against its predecessors, who, while saying heavy taxes on the district's industry and reaping revenues largely in excess of those from sections much older, failed yet to recognize in any political manner its importance to the country.

This early recognition by Mr. Selmin of West Kootenay and its industry, indicates not only his sense of perception, but also his sense of justice and broadness of view; and the contrast between his attitude and that of his predecessors is almost complete indifference heretofore given it will not be forgotten by Kootenaians nor forgotten to him by the Selmin government.

Again, there is great pleasure in noticing that this appointment augurs well for the practical interest of the new government in the development of the district's great resources, resources so extensive, varied and rich as to justify their consideration in the hope of the country.

The appointment of a Kootenay man to the responsible cabinet position of minister of mines is a practical guarantee that the government will do its best in these resources and an outward and visible sign of an inward appreciation of their value to the country.

It is in the hope that we should have liked to see the representative of this riding of Kootenay, Mr. J. M. Kellie (who was West Kootenay's first member), undertake the duties of the office, and we feel sure, will be more ready to congratulate Hon. Mr. Hume than the member for this riding who, though but still a private member, will always be looked upon as the champion of Kootenay's rights and the advance guard who hewed the way to the recognition now bestowed upon the district.

In season of the year, whether on Mr. Speaker's right hand or on his left, Mr. Kellie has never ceased his labor for recognition to Kootenay, and in the appropriations and justice to its prospectors and miners; and in the capacity of a private member urging the interests of his district and its people, he will still be as diligent and perhaps more potent for good; though with a government more inclined to consult our interests he will not be so much reason for complaint.

In Hon. Mr. Hume, Hon. Mr. Selmin has found a colleague who thoroughly understands the situation to be met by his department and one who may be relied upon for a close attention to detail and considerable administrative ability.

His something like yourself, though not a cabinet member, will always be looked upon as the champion of Kootenay's rights and the advance guard who hewed the way to the recognition now bestowed upon the district.

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In Every House there is some article of furniture that would be improved with a coat of

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMEL PAINT

It gives a bright lustre to anything upon which it is used. Fourteen beautiful tints and shades. See color card. It's economical. It will save the old rocker that would otherwise be thrown away as unsightly. Put up in small packages. Ask your dealer for it. A book on paints free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS. 100 Canal St., Cleveland, Ohio. 222 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill. 207 Washington St., New York. 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

THE FAVORITE WITH YOUNG AND OLD.

THE CIGAR "GRASSHOPPER" J. R. RAYBURN & CO. MONTREAL.

REAL ENJOYMENT

There is real enjoyment in getting a good thing, in knowing it when you have got it, in keeping it when you know it. Our goods, sold at low prices, are a real enjoyment.

Corn Starch, 3 packages, 25c. Tangefoot, 3 packages, per box, 40c. Cold Duet Washing Powder, 3 pkgs., 25c. Taylor's Washing Powder, 3 1/2 lbs., 25c. Island Cream Cheese, each, 15c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, and Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

trustees of 800,000 shares of the stock of the new company.

Mr. Justice Walker held the regular weekly sitting of the chamber court this morning in Justice's Hall, L. P. Duff acting on behalf of the petitioner, applied for an order for leave to inspect the ballots cast in the recent election.

The company will hold a meeting at its office in Camp McKinney September 20, for the purpose of authorizing the sale as required by the law of the province.

The stockholders also passed a resolution thanking the officers of the company for the careful and satisfactory management of the property during the past year.

Subsequently the trustees met and organized by the election of the same officers as last year and then ratified the proposed sale of the property.

A dividend of 2 per cent, amounting to \$16,000 was then declared and made payable September 1. The dividends paid by the company for the fiscal year ended July 1 amounted to \$64,000.

The final payment of the balance due on the Le Roi company's interest in the Le Roi company to the representatives of the British-American Corporation was due yesterday.

Spokane-Review. The report of James Monaghan, president of the Cariboo mine, and ending July 1, 1898, showed, among other things, that the mill had crushed 617,000 tons of ore during the year and that it yielded \$121,270 in bullion and \$17,948.64 in concentrates.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

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The report of the treasurer showed a balance of cash on hand of \$24,500. There were 695,100 shares of the 800,000 shares of the company's stock represented at the meeting.

After re-electing a resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted that the Cariboo Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of British Columbia had offered to purchase the properties of the company.

Each shareholder an equal number of shares in the new company for his holding in the old. It was resolved that the property be sold to the president and secretary were authorized to execute and deliver the deeds and other conveyances necessary to pass the title to the property upon delivery to the board of

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ELECTION PETITIONS

Hearing of the Motion to Set Aside Protest Against Gen. Baker's Election.

Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General, Appears on Behalf of Mr. Baillie.

The hearing of the motion to set aside the election petition in the south riding of East Kootenay election case came on before Mr. Justice Walker this morning.

Hon. Joseph Martin, attorney-general, (with him A. L. Belyea), said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Baillie who was the petitioner against the election of Gen. Baker.

Mr. Justice Walker, in support of the motion, said that he had been served with a copy of the summons to strike the petition of the petitioner.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIFLES. D.R.A. Matches.

- Ottawa, Aug. 31.—At today's matches the Rockwell range, British Columbia captured the British shield, and a \$30 cash prize; they also secured a \$15 prize in the Gowaski matches, both of which being field fire competitions. The Royal Grenadiers took first in the Gowaski matches.

- In the grand aggregate Turnbull got \$9; Sloane \$6; Miller \$3 and Gannings \$3. Gilmour match, 500 yards, 7 shots—1st prize score 35, last prize 22.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Major Perry, superintendent of the N.W.M.P., resident at Vancouver, is calling for tenders for militia stores, provisions, light and medical comforts for the Yukon militia contingent.

The vital statistics of the city as recorded at the registry office for the month of August are: Marriages 17, births 13, deaths 32.

The Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. will run a special train to-morrow morning for the convenience of hunters, leaving Hillside avenue at 5 a.m.

The friends of prohibition are making a vigorous campaign in connection with the proposed prohibition bill.

George Mowat, who for many years carried mail and shoe business in this city, but who has lately retired, died this morning at his home at 417 West Broadway.

The charge in connection with the alleged robbery of the library at the Victoria provincial court yesterday afternoon has been withdrawn.

Mr. Elizabeth Smith, of 187 Fort Street died suddenly this morning from a heart ailment.

The funeral took place this morning from Haywards' undertaking parlors of Mrs. Winterburn, whose death was announced in the Times.

Two Greeks, one at least, of whom was under the influence of liquor, were under an altercation on the street last night.

Hon. J. Fred Hume, provincial secretary, received a telegram conveying to him the sad intelligence of the death of his mother, Mrs. George Hume.

Joseph Hall, of this city, died this morning on the steamer Dutch between Nanaimo and this port.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Victoria branch of the S.P.C.A., held last evening, the report of the secretary was read.

A well attended meeting was held last night in Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, for the purpose of organizing the liquor traffic, were delivered by Rev. J. E. Coombes and Mr. William Marchant.

The provincial police are keeping a close watch on the market returning to the reserve here from the canneries.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Smith took place from her residence to St. Ann's church where Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted impressive services.

The open season for grouse commenced this morning and a team load of hunters left for the mountains.

Magistrate Macrae disposed of a number of minor cases in the police court this afternoon.

YUKON AND KOOTENAY.

A London Capitalist Prefers the Certainties of Quartz Propositions.

R. B. Wood, who for the past year has been representing the London and British Columbia Gold Fields Co., Limited, of London, Eng., in the Klondike.

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THE ROVER CREEK STRIKE.

Interviews With Some of the Lucky Ones Who Have Claimed.

Further reports from Rover Creek show that the excitement is spreading rather than abating, and that the striking of claims is being vigorously prosecuted.

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A SALTED PROPOSITION.

The Opinion of Two Black Hill Miners of the New Gold Fields.

Opinions seem to vary widely regarding the value of the late discoveries at Pine Creek. Many claim that there are wonderfully rich veins.

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OUR DUMB.

Annual Meeting of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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SALTED PROPOSITION.

Union of Two Black Hill Miners of the New Gold Fields.

HE ROVER CREEK STRIKE.

Views With Some of the Lucky Ones Who Have Claims.

A YUKON ROBBERY.

Little Man Arrested on a River Steamer.

DRUGS WERE SAVED.

Advices Received From St. Michaels That the Stikine Chief's Crew Are There All Well.

"SOONER DIE THAN SUFFER."

Is the Pain-Racked Rheumatic's Wail—The American Rheumatic Cure Numbers the Swollen, Stiff Joints—Gives New Life—New Hope—Cures Permanently.

OUR DUMB FRIENDS.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Officials Re-Elected and Compliments Paid to their Good Work—Bands of Mercy in Schools.

Owing to stress of public business His Honor Lieutenant Governor McInnes was unable to be present at the annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the city hall last evening.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ANVOURER. Vancouver, Aug. 30.—About 400 people witnessed the annual meeting of the C.P.N. Co. held at the Grand Hotel.

THE HORSE IN PORT.

She Brings Twenty-Five Miners From the Klondike Gold Fields.

A Contingent From Pine Creek—All Talk Well of the New Gold District.

Steamer Howa, Captain Hackett, arrived this afternoon after a fine trip from Skagway and Wrangell. She had 52 passengers, 25 of whom were from Dawson, bringing with them the Klondike gold fields.

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PROHIBITION MEETING.

To the Editor: The public meeting held in Temperance hall on the 27th instant, was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Dr. Lewis Hall, in the chair.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. TURNER.

To the Editor: Strip the letter of W. W. McInnes of its coarseness, eliminate the air of bounce and swagger, that disfigures the language and bad manners are not argument.

THE CITY MARKET.

Current Quotations on the Local Exchange.

Table with market prices for various goods including Wheat, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, etc.

Correspondence.

Why do you drink Tea?

Merely because you have become accustomed to drinking discolored water with a bitter taste, or do you drink it for its dainty flavor, fragrant aroma, and the delightfully refreshing sensation it produces?

Supplies for the Klondike.

It costs more than much that is offered, but it is worth more. It will brew more liquor and the quality will be better.

Love of Country.

Johnny—Did you hear of Algy's patriot-ism, old chap? McInnes to do it he do? Ballant? Johnny—Certain not he do? His man did, though.

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